

Document 1_EPA_Fairchild_Republic_RCRA_info_092717

Document 2_NYSDEC_Fairchild_Repub_Main_Plant_Summary_092517

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT 1




<https://www3.epa.gov/region02/waste/fsfairch.htm>
Last updated on 2/23/2016

Region 2

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Fairchild Republic Company

EPA Identification Number:	NYD079818555	
Facility Location:	1000 Conklin Street, Farmingdale, New York 11735	
Facility Contact Name:	Michael Hodge, (703) 478-5858	
EPA Contact Name:	Samuel Ezekwo, (212) 637-4168, ezekwo.sam@epa.gov	
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Case Manager:	Steve Scharf, (518) 402-9620 sxscharf@gw.dec.state.ny.us	
Last Updated:	February 2006	
Environmental Indicator Status	Human Exposures Under Control [PDF 163.2 KB, 14 pp] has been verified. Groundwater Contamination Under Control [PDF 38.59 MB, 1 pp] has been verified.	

Site Description

The Fairchild Republic Company facility is located in East Farmingdale, Long Island, New York. This facility manufactured aircraft and related parts from 1931-1987. All process units were clean closed in 1988.

The facility includes two New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) listed sites: the main plant site and the old recharge basin.

The main plant site is bounded by Route 110 (Broad Hollow Road) to the west; the Long Island Railroad (LIRR) to the north; New Highway to the east, and Republic Airport to the south.

The old recharge basin is located on the opposite side of Route 110, south of Conklin Street. The old recharge basin was used by Fairchild to discharge process waste waters and storm water. All of the former site buildings have been razed and the clean materials and site soils were used to fill in the old recharge basin.

A shopping mall is now located on the former main plant site area. The nearest down-gradient residences are about a mile away, and the closest down-gradient public water supply well field is about 1.5 miles southeast.

Site Responsibility and Legal Instrument

Order on Consent (#W1-0461-90) signed in March 1992 between NYSDEC and Fairchild Republic Company.

Permit Status

The facility has Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) interim status pursuant to State of New York (6 NYCRR) Part 373 standards for owners and operators of hazardous waste facilities.

Potential Threats and Contaminants

Soil

Soil contamination, primarily trichloroethylene (TCE) and perchloroethylene (PCE), was found under the PCE tank and the vapor degreaser, which were located in Building 17. There were also elevated levels of chromium in the soil underneath Buildings 17 and 42.

Groundwater

The groundwater has been contaminated by several sources. There are two upgradient sources, one of low-level mixed volatiles and one higher level TCE source. These are both contributing to the plume from Fairchild, which moves with the groundwater in a south-southeast direction. The old recharge basin is no longer characterized as a source but has historically contaminated groundwater with volatile organic solvents, primarily trichloroethylene (TCE) and perchloroethylene (PCE.) This old contamination is currently still affecting the western portion of the plume. The main human health threat posed by this contamination is considered to be ingestion, and steps have been taken to eliminate this pathway (see discussion on groundwater remediation, below).

Indoor Air

Although there are new structures built on the main plant site, the contamination at that location has both moved downgradient (per 1997 sampling) and has settled quite deeply into the upper glacial and Magothy aquifers. Ongoing soil gas sampling following the soil vapor extraction interim remedial measure showed the soil gas volatile organic solvent levels to be below the State guidance values. The plume has not reached residences downgradient of the facility, so indoor air contamination is not a threat.

Cleanup Approach and Progress

Under the tank closure program, ninety-five underground and above-ground storage tanks were removed. During the demolition of Building 17, three more previously undocumented underground storage tanks were located and removed from the main plant site.

Soil

All structures at the main plant site have been razed, and the soil contamination has been removed through two interim remedial measures that were implemented in 1996. The first interim remedial measures consisted of two soil vapor extraction systems set up to clean volatile organic solvent contamination under Building 17, and the other interim remedial measures was the excavation of chromium-contaminated soils under Buildings 17 and 42. Both of these interim remedial measures have been completed and the sources removed. The chromium-contaminated soils, which did not qualify as hazardous waste, were properly disposed of in the old recharge basin.

Groundwater

The old recharge basin was taken out of use over 15 years ago and is no longer a source of contamination. The upgradient mixed volatiles source has been remediated, although the upgradient trichloroethylene (TCE) source has not yet been identified. Residents who use

private wells as drinking water supply who are within the range of the plume have been advised to connect to the public water supply. Many residents have done this. The 1998 "statement of basis" issued by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) called for a groundwater pump-and-treat system to be installed. The construction of the pump-and-treat system is being finalized following several years of design, revision, and construction.

Indoor Air

No indoor air threats are anticipated at this time.

Site Repository

Copies of supporting technical documents and correspondence cited in this site fact sheet are available for public review at:

NYSDEC Division of Solid & Hazardous Materials
625 Broadway, 8th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-7252

and

NYSDEC Region 1 Office SUNY Campus,
Loop Road, Building 40
Stony Brook, NY 11790

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) makes its public records available for a review under the Freedom of Information Law (FOIL).

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT 2



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details

Site Record

Administrative Information

Site Name: Fairchild Republic Main Plant

Site Code: 152130

Program: State Superfund Program

Classification: 02

EPA ID Number:

Location

DEC Region: 1

Address: 1000 Conklin Street

City: East Farmingdale **Zip:** 11735

County: Suffolk

Latitude: 40.73799867

Longitude: -73.42176165

Site Type: STRUCTURE

Estimated Size: 0.53 Acres

Institutional And Engineering Controls

Control Type:

Decision Document

Control Elements:

Groundwater Treatment System

Vapor Mitigation

Groundwater Containment

Monitoring Plan

O&M Plan

Site Owner(s) and Operator(s)

Current Owner Name: Kimco Realty Corporation

Current Owner(s) Address: 3333 New Hyde Park Rd

New Hyde Park, NY, 11042

Owner(s) during disposal: SEVERSKI AIRCRAFT/REPUBLIC AIRCRAFT

Current On-Site Operator: SEVERSKI AIRCRAFT/REPUBLIC AIRCRAFT

Stated Operator(s) Address: P.O. BOX 10803
CHANTILY,VA

Current On-Site Operator: Fairchild Corporation

Stated Operator(s) Address: 8130 Boone Blvd, Suite 260
Vienna,VA 22182

Site Document Repository

Name: FARMINGDALE LIBRARY

Address: MERRITTS ROAD
FARMINGDALE,NY 11735

Hazardous Waste Disposal Period

From: 1938 **To:** 1987

Site Description

Fairchild Republic manufactured airplanes for the Air Force from the 1930s until 1986. Contamination occurred from spills and leaks in tanks, pipelines and various manufacturing processes. Monitoring well data confirmed that the groundwater was contaminated by tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene and 1,2-dichloroethene. A RI/FS completed under a 1992 Consent Order delineated the extent of the contaminated groundwater and identified the source areas of the contamination. Groundwater flows in a south-southeast direction toward Route 109 and the Southern State Parkway. Soil contamination in Building 17 was addressed using soil vapor extraction technology under an interim remedial measure (IRM). Site boundaries were modified in 1994 from 12 acres to approximately 4 acres in response to a petition from Fairchild. Another IRM has been implemented to connect private wells downgradient of the site to public water and a third IRM involving the excavation and removal of chromium contaminated soils has been completed. All soil contamination sources have been addressed through these IRMs. A ROD was signed for the Main Plant site in March of 1998 that calls for groundwater remediation and public wellhead treatment. The ROD calls for the installation and operation of a pump and treat system to address the contaminated groundwater related to this site and a wellhead treatment contingency for downgradient public water supply wells. Site boundaries were further reduced at the conclusion of contaminated soil remediation programs to include only the 0.53 acre, southeast corner portion of the previously reduced 4 acre parcel. All the former site buildings, including the slabs and footings, have been demolished and removed from the site. Pre-design field work started in December 2000 for monitoring well installation and concluded with the October 2001 pump test. Groundwater monitoring has been in effect since 2001. The remedial construction of the groundwater extraction is complete and the treatment system went on-line January 2005. Several modifications have been made to the groundwater remediation system to aid in

recharging the treated groundwater back into the aquifer. Additional infiltration galleries have been added in several locations to add sufficient recharge capacity. Fairchild (Mairroll) has also paid for the addition of wellhead treatment to the East Farmingdale Water District's Route 109 wellfield. Fairchild has undertaken several rounds of vapor intrusion "legacy" testing necessary to investigate the potential for vapor intrusion into nearby buildings. The investigation report has been approved by the DEC and DOH. A number of the Airport Plaza buildings will require mitigation and some additional monitoring. The property owners have taken over the escrow account and will now install the SSD system(s). A work plan has been submitted for review by Dermody Associates, representing Kimco, the current property owners.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Contaminant Name/Type

1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE

vinyl chloride

1,1-DICHLOROETHANE (UO78)

tetrachloroethene (PCE)

Site Environmental Assessment

During the course of site operations, hazardous wastes were generated, creating an extensive offsite trichlorethylene (TCE) and perchloroethylene (PCE) VOC plume. This impacted the upper glacial and Magothy aquifers. As part of the State Superfund remediation, two Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) have removed the volatile organic compound (VOC) soil source areas of contamination. What remains of the VOC contamination is a groundwater plume migrating south-southeast in the upper glacial and Upper Magothy aquifers. The pump and treat system has been on-line at the southern end of Republic Airport since 2005. Treatment of impacted public water suppliers has also been in effect since the ROD was signed in 1998.

Site Health Assessment

Direct contact with contaminants in the soil is unlikely because the majority of the site is covered with buildings and/or pavement. People are not drinking contaminated groundwater because the public water supply that serves the area is treated to remove contaminants before the water is distributed to consumers. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of a building, is referred to as soil vapor

intrusion. Sub-slab depressurization systems (systems that ventilate/remove the air beneath the building) will be installed in the on-site buildings to prevent the indoor quality from being affected by the contamination in soil vapor beneath the building. The potential exists for off-site migration of site-related contaminants in soil vapor to indoor air.

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